

# Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. VIII.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, JULY 2ND, 1887.

No. 35.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

WINNIPEG, June 30.

Sir Charles Dilke will visit America this fall.

Represented that Chicago anarchists will have a new trial.

Gabriel Dumont is looking for a location near Lethbridge.

Mrs. Gowanlock is to be aided by the Dominion government.

Messrs. Cimon and Charlebois, M. P.'s, died a couple of days ago.

Lieut. Gov. Dewdney is in Winnipeg to meet Sir John when he comes up.

Comtee, liberal elected to Ontario legislature for Algoma by acclamation.

The farmers are still pronouncing for commercial union throughout Ontario.

Parliament prorogued on June 27th at 8 p. m., the business being rushed through.

The Presbyterian delegates to Indian reserves are much pleased with what they saw.

The North-West members before leaving Ottawa pressed for representation in cabinet.

Seven men were killed lately and forty injured by the wrecking of a train at Sydney, N. S. W.

Sir M. C. Cameron, chief justice of the court of common pleas for Ontario, died last Sunday.

A fire in the stock yards, Chicago, last Sunday destroyed three million dollars worth of property.

Commissioner Herchmer, of the police, has left on a tour of inspection and goes to British Columbia.

Postmaster-General McLellan will visit the North-West soon to arrange for improvements in the mail system.

The Regina & Long Lake road, will, it is said, reach the Saskatchewan this fall. Contracts being about to be let.

The contract for the construction of the Red River Valley railroad was signed last night and work commenced to-day.

Robt. Watson, M. P., is to have a big banquet at Winnipeg on his return from Ottawa. Tories and liberals are joining in it.

Chief Factor Hardisty will likely be appointed Senator for Alberta. Perley, M. P., is seeking the senatorship in Assiniboia.

A Victoria despatch says that the schooner Sea Bird bound for Alaska has been lost and her crew believed to have been murdered.

Sir Charles Tupper will return to England as high commissioner. White will likely take his place as finance minister and Bowell will probably take the interior department.

There will likely be a general reconstruction of the cabinet soon. Chapleau remains as secretary of state.

QU'APPELLE STATION, July 1.

A fire here last night destroyed a store, livery stable and six or seven houses. The loss reaches into many thousands.

The Manitoba and North-West conference of the Methodist church sat in Grace church, Brandon, on June 16th. Rev. A. Stewart, B. A., was elected president, and Rev. J. M. Harrison secretary. The reports on probations mentioned that Messrs. E. B. Glass, B. A., mission teacher at Battle river, and John Nelson, mission teacher at Wolf creek, having completed their four years probation should be ordained, as they were on the Sunday following. R. B. Steinhaur and C. E. Somerset of Bears' hill were received on trial. A letter from Samson's band of Crees at Battle river was read. A resolution from the same locality was submitted asking that white traders who break the Sabbath or live immorally be not allowed to remain on Indian reserves. Conference was not inclined to entertain the memorial as corroborative evidence was lacking, but as several missionaries offered evidence it was entertained, and the department memorialized in accordance with its terms.

The Free Press of June 18th gives the result of the midsummer examinations at St. John's college near Winnipeg. In the first form R. Simpson, son of G. A. Simpson of Clover Bar, stood first in Latin, English and religious instruction and received the first of the four prizes awarded to that form, the other winners being C. Cammell, H. Whittle and J. Averill in the order given. He also stood first in arithmetic and was awarded the only prize given in that division. He was also one of four students who were elected to scholarships on the McCallum, McMur-ray and Cochrane foundations. S. Anderson, son of W. Anderson Indian agent Edmonton, stood 3rd class in English and Latin and 2nd class in religious instruction, in the first form, and 3rd class in second arithmetic. At least three-fourths of the marks possible are required for first class, one half for second class and one fourth for third class.

## LOCAL.

STRAWBERRIES are ripe.

PUBLIC school opens on Monday.

INSF. CASEY has potatoes in blossom.

JUDGE TRAVIS will practice law in Calgary.

RIVER rose considerably on Saturday last.

THE Banff Record is to be published shortly.

W. J. BURNS of Little Mountain has barley headed out.

THOS. ANDERSON, crown timber agent, has cucumbers formed.

HEAVY rain at Ft. Saskatchewan yesterday. None at Edmonton.

THE North-West had not arrived at Prince Albert on June 30th.

THE Manitoba Free Press changed its dress on Monday June 13th.

SEVERAL parties promise themselves green peas for dinner to-morrow.

R. STEWART traveller for Caracade & Peck left for the south on Saturday.

Geo. LONG arrived from Calgary on Tuesday with freight for G. F. Tupper.

RIVER falling again. The stage of water has been comparatively low all spring.

THE A. & A. railway company will probably demand \$50,000 tribute from Calgary.

J. KELLY sawed 119,950 feet of lumber at his mill near White Mud in fifteen days this spring.

SUPT. GRIESBACH left for Red Deer on Saturday last and returned on Thursday evening.

AD. MCPHERSON'S trains are on the road from Calgary to Victoria and Lac la Biche with Indian supplies.

JUBILEE Jollities issued by Grip of Toronto, is an excellent comic publication arriving by last mail. Price 10 cents.

THE Calgary Herald says the Knights of Labor threaten to boycott it. It can't possibly have done them any harm.

A YOUNG moose calf was being led through town on Saturday evening, part of the proceeds of a hunt in the Beaver hills.

CHERRIES and raspberries promise to be an abundant crop this year but Saskatoons will not be nearly as plentiful as last year.

J. NELSON, Methodist mission teacher at Wolf creek Stony reserve had his pocket picked of \$200 while on his way to conference.

THE land grant to the Alberta & Athabasca railway between Edmonton and Calgary would amount to 55 townships and twenty sections.

W. J. GRAHAM arrived from Calgary on Tuesday with express, and Mr. Duplessis of St Boniface, brother-in-law of F. Degagne, passenger.

MASTERS SIMPSON and Anderson who returned from St. John's college, Winnipeg, on Monday are both suffering from an attack of measles.

X. ST. JEAN left for the Landing on Tuesday to investigate the chances for a business opening there. He was accompanied by J. B. Quensell.

The petition of the Home land and cattle company to be allowed to import 20,000 head of cattle into the North-West free of duty has been refused.

JOHN FRASER returned from building boats at the Athabasca landing on Tuesday last. He left again this week to build a boat for Eustace Ledesneur.

THE last Regina Journal has an item that the murderers of McLeish and McLean, supposed to be the same parties, are still in the Weed creek gully near Broadview.

TWO young moose calves were seen in Mr. Great's field, west of town, one day this week. They were not captured. Their mother had probably been killed.

LAND hunters are beginning to struggle in from the south. Two young men from Calgary arrived last week, and a party of four bound for Peace river came in this week.

THE lawn party given by the Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist church on Mr. Hardisty's grounds on Friday was largely attended. The weather was most pleasant, and the various games of croquet, lawn tennis, etc., were patronized to the fullest extent. A number of tents were provided as sunshades, and also one for the sale of ice cream and lemonade which was well patronized. Music and singing added to the enjoyment of the occasion. An excellent tea was served from six to half past seven o'clock. The party broke up about dark. Receipts, over \$100.

A band of Canadian refugee Crees who have been camping on Sun river Montana since '85 are being moved across the line by the United States authorities. They number 113.

D. McLEOD arrived from Calgary on Tuesday evening, accompanied by Misses McBeth and Bannerman, and Geo. Merrick of Merrick, Anderson & Co., hardware dealers, Winnipeg.

GEO. KENNEDY and family, of the H. B. Co., arrived from Ft. St. John, Peace river, on Thursday evening on the way to Winnipeg. Mr. Kennedy is a brother of Mrs. Thomas Taylor of the H. B. Co. Lac St. Anne.

THE Ottawa Journal thinks that Lieut. Gov. Dewdney's assurances of there being no trouble in the North-West are ominous in view of the fact that he issued similar assurances just before the Riel rebellion.

JOHN LITTLE, at one time superintendent of the government telegraph line from Selkirk to Edmonton, died at Calgary on Wednesday June 15th. He wrote frequently for the Calgary Tribune under the name of Kismet.

STAGE arrived Monday evening, Rev. D. G. McQueen, Presbyterian minister, Mrs. Reid and child, bound for Ft. Providence, Mackenzie river, and Masters, Anderson and Simpson returning from college in Winnipeg, passengers.

After roundly abusing the C. P. R. and all connected with it the Manitoba legislature had the supreme gall to ask for a free excursion over the line to the Pacific. They didn't get it. The Manitoba legislature holds itself pretty cheap.

The announcement in last week's telegrams that the privy council had decided in favor of Ontario's right to timber and minerals in the disputed territory was incorrect. The decision was that of the supreme court of Canada, not the privy council.

THE land grant to the Alberta & Athabasca railway is given on condition that 50 miles of the road shall be completed by July 20th, '88, that 100 miles additional shall be constructed in each of the two following years and that the Athabasca river shall be reached by July 20th, '91.

JAS. CHRISTIE, who built the police barracks at Ft. Saskatchewan in '75, writes to the Calgary Herald from Ft. St. John, Peace river, under date of February last. He was one of a party who went from Calgary prospecting under the leadership of Dan Williams last summer.

A BLUE book containing further reports of the rebellion claims commission arrived by mail. There are memoranda relating to claims of the Edmonton volunteer company, Edmonton home guards, St. Albert rifles, Donald McLeod, R. E. Steele and others, too numerous to mention.

G. A. BLAKE lately examined a small patch of prairie where the grass appeared to be killed and the ground pulverized, such patches being frequent in some places. He found that the work was done by a large white grub, having a red head and the legs on the front half of the body. It works only underground.

A LETTER from Judge Travis appears in a late issue of the Ottawa Free Press showing the strong support he had in his course of at Calgary which led to his removal from the position of stipendiary magistrate, including a recommendation for re-appointment by Messrs. Davin, Perley and Davis, North West M. P.'s.

OWING to the resignation of Messrs. Bergeron and Tallon, two of the trustees of Saskatchewan school district, a new election was held on Tuesday last, the 28th inst., resulting in the election of Messrs. B. Pilon and A. Lamoureux to fill the vacancies. Steps will be taken to have the school re-opened at once.

A late act divides the district of Saskatchewan into two registration districts of east and west Saskatchewan on the dividing line between the 10th and 11th ranges of townships west of the third principal meridian which crosses the Saskatchewan a little above the Elbow. The north and south registration districts of Alberta divide on the 9th correction line.

REPORTED that fully a third of the band of Stonies at Wolf creek have died since last fall, probably from the effects of exposure too quickly following an attack of measles. They are said to be very troublesome now and are, or were, firing the timber limits near the mountains in order as they said to kill the spirits that were killing them. They are also said to be very unruly in their behaviour towards the Indian department officials. This band it may be mentioned was the only one in this region that remained truly hell to a man throughout '85.

A LETTER from C. Fraser dated June 11th was received here on Thursday. His two boats were then safely through the Grand Rapids and C. Stewart's were being taken through.

A DAKOTA paper of June 11th speaks of excellent crop prospects there, at the same time mentioning that the wheat blades are discolored by frost although no real damage was done. Edmonton is a thousand miles north-west of the locality mentioned but the wheat blades are not discolored by frost here, only the barley which is more tender having been marked.

The Winnipeg Sun says: "Sir John introduced a bill respecting the North-West. The elections to the Council take place in October and it has been represented by the North-West members that if they come off this year a large number would be disfranchised. Macdowall had a bill on the notice paper for a re-arrangement of the constituencies, but Sir John's bill proposes to have the present Council continued in office until the government can bring down a measure at the next session providing for all existing difficulties. He had no objection to introducing the ballot system."

The gold medal presented by A. Macdonald & Co. to the Edmonton rifle association arrived by last mail. It is a Maltese cross with two rifles crossed and in the centre the figure of a rifleman kneeling to fire. On the reverse are the words "Presented to the Edmonton rifle association by A. Macdonald & Co's. Won by" the name to be filled in is that of the member of the association making the highest aggregate score in the annual matches, two years consecutively, who will then receive the medal. If F. H. Sachs can do as well this year as last he will be the lucky man, having made the highest aggregate in last year's matches.

The return rifle match between the Edmonton civilians and Ft. Saskatchewan police teams came off yesterday over the ranges at the latter place. The firing was at 200 and four hundred yards, seven shots per man at each range, civilians firing Sniders and police Winchester. The civilian team was: M. McCauley captain, F. H. Sachs, J. Looby, Jas. Goodridge, J. S. Edmonton, E. Looby, J. E. Smith and K. A. MacLeod. Their score at 200 yards was 108 and at 400 163, total 371. The police team was: Insp. Snider captain, Sgt. Major O'Connor, Sgt. Little, Sgt. Reicher, Sgt. Davidson, and constables, Forbes, Adams and Blair. Their score at 200 yards was 191 and at 400 150, total 361, 30 points short of the civilians' score. On the civilian team the best scores were made by M. McCauley, E. Looby, J. F. Smith, and on the police team by Sgts. Davidson and Little and constable Forbes. A very high wind which prevailed during the match made good scoring very difficult. At the conclusion of the match Capt. McCauley and Snider chose sides and tried forty shots each team at a "running man" at 150 yards, McCauley's team winning. After the shooting was over the police entertained their visitors handsomely at dinner, and laid plans for securing a victory at the next match proposed for August 1st.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION SALE  
at 1 o'clock to-day on Fraser Avenue.

THE LADIES' AID

Of the Methodist church desire to express their thanks to those who so kindly assisted at the Lawn Party yesterday.

BALLENTYNE YATES,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST.

Studio temporarily at T. B. Henderson's, Main street. Single Photographs, Groups, Views, etc., guaranteed in first class style.

LOST.

At Bears' hill, about June 4th, last seen coming north on the trail, a sorrel horse, about 14 hands high, branded with an inverted "V" on left shoulder, saddle gill on back. Finder will receive \$10 reward on leaving at D. Ross' hotel Edmonton, or at W. Macdonald's store Battle river. Leaveings. F. CUTTING.

TEACHER WANTED.

For East Edmonton school district. Male or female, for 3 months, holding second or third class certificate. Duties to commence July 18th, '87. Address, stating salary, not later than July 11th.

E. BEALE,

Secy. Treas., Edmonton P. O.



**THE EDMONTON BULLETIN** is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertising rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion. FRANK OLIVER, proprietor.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, JULY 2, 1887.

It appears from the amount of the supplementary estimates brought down that the deficit in Canadian finances for next year will amount to a million dollars, according to Sir Charles Tupper's latest revised figures. The promises of retrenchment indulged in when Sir Charles took the ministry of finance have not been fulfilled. The promise that if the finances of the country were left in the hands of Sir John Macdonald and his friends they would be managed economically or at least advantageously have not been fulfilled. What is the remedy? Or are Sir John and his followers flies on the wheel?

In a recent speech Premier Mercier of Quebec spoke of the proposed interprovincial congress. He said that the experience of the last five years had shown that the powers of the different governing bodies of Canada were badly defined or badly applied, and that a revision of the constitution was necessary if they wished to avoid a precipitate and premature dismemberment of confederation. The right of disallowance should be confined to the supreme court or the senate and extended to federal as well as provincial laws, vacancies in the senate to be filled by the provincial legislatures. He objected to the present system of provincial subsidies.

The government organs have been very funny lately about "Bob" Watson's leadership of the liberal party of Manitoba, the North-West and British Columbia. The following item from the Calgary Herald dated Ottawa June 15th shows that the laughter is sometimes on the wrong side of the mouth. "In the immigration committee yesterday, Mr. Watson nearly slipped through a resolution declaring it in the interest of the country that the monopoly should be removed and that the Grand Trunk should be admitted into Manitoba. The ministerialists were not present in force and had to talk against time for ten hours to draw up a sufficient following for its defeat by a majority of one." One honest man with the courage of his convictions is more helpful to his friends and dangerous to his enemies than a regiment that cannot be depended upon.

The MacLeod Gazette wants to know why the BULLETIN at the late election did all it could to elect a supporter of "corrupt government." The answer, is because it didn't. But supposing Mr. Hardisty to have been a pledged supporter of the present government—which he was not—before he was accorded any support by the BULLETIN he had distinctly pledged himself against the C. P. R. monopoly which as the Gazette truly remarks "is bound to retard settlement in the North-West and keep the country poor for the sake of enriching the Canadian Pacific." Under the circumstances the election of Mr. Hardisty would have been a definite expression of opinion by the people of Alberta against monopoly, as the election of Mr. Davis certainly was not; and even had it been necessary for the BULLETIN to make sacrifices in order to arrive at that expression of opinion it would have been more than justified in making them, considering the interests at stake. The BULLETIN has only to regret that the Gazette and News chose rather to elect a southern man than to support southern as well as northern interests by going against the C. P. R. monopoly at a time when they could have made their opposition count.

The position of Canada towards the United States as to trade and political relations is almost exactly parallel to that of the United States towards Mexico as set forth by Senator Plumb of Kansas. The United States desires reciprocity with Mexico, for certain definite commercial reasons. It does not want "political connection on account of the difference in the race and general characteristics of the people. The Mexican does not come up to the high standard of United States citizenship." Just so! Canada desires such reciprocity with the United States as shall be to her commercial advantage. She does not desire political connection, because of the differences in race and interests; as the citizen of the United States does not average as high, morally, mentally or physically as the citizen of Canada. The senator also states the case in regard to Canada. He advises that "the necessity of annexation be demonstrated to Canada (as it would be under commercial union). The people of Canada were wanted only as full partners. Through reciprocity Mexico could be dominated commercially. Not so Canada on account of its connection with Great Britain." Commercial union as proposed by Wiman & Co. would cut off trade connection with Great Britain and give the United States a means of compelling annexation.

#### COMMERCIAL UNION.

A small neatly printed pamphlet arrived last mail dealing with "Commercial Union in North America." It is published by Erasmus Wiman of New York, and will be forwarded by that gentleman on application. Although small it contains a very great deal of information on a subject which apparently is causing considerable interest in Ontario and very great interest in the maritime provinces. The proposition is to admit all articles of trade and commerce produced in either country free of duty into the other. The object to be attained is the enriching of both countries by promoting free trade between them. That the ultimate object is desirable all must admit. That the proposition pure and simple would tend to that end is likely, but the question is, can it be acted upon purely and simply or must there be conditions or restrictions surrounding or attached to it which would nullify the good that theoretically should be derived? The arguments used in favor of the proposition in Canada, are "We are few, poor, and weak, disunited and retrograding, our neighbors are numerous, rich, strong, united and prospering; let us connect ourselves more closely with them and we will partake of their prosperity." "The Ontario farmer requires a market for his grain and the Maritime province man a market for his fish; abolish the United States duties and the immense population of the United States would furnish an unlimited and ready market; to secure their abolition we have only to abolish our own which on free trade grounds would be a benefit in itself." Admitting the truth of the arguments on the Canadian side, a strong case in favor of commercial union and a still stronger one in favor of annexation is made out. This pamphlet of Mr. Wiman's however, which gives the reasons of certain parties in the United States does not bear out the contentions put forth on the Canada side. On the contrary it furnishes conclusive evidence that the advantage to be derived is expected to be on the side of the United States. The reason given in the pamphlet why the reciprocity treaty formerly in force between Canada and the United States will not be re-verted to by the latter is that under it the former had the advantage. This reason has held good for twenty years and is as powerful to-day in the United States as ever. How can Canadians of common sense imagine that public opinion in the United States has suddenly changed so as to freely give us anything but the worst end of the bargain. It is not because Canada is poor, weak, retrograding that the United States desires union of any kind, but because—per an address by J. D. Ritchie of Ohio appearing in Mr. Wiman's pamphlet—its area is greater than that of the United States, because its resources of fertile soil, forest, mine and sea, rival or surpass those of the United States, because its people are hardier and more moral, because in percentage of growth it has equalled and in peaceful enterprise proportionate to wealth and population it has surpassed that country, and because—but this is not stated—it is part of the only empire on earth whose power or rivalry the United States has reason to fear. But to argue the question as a matter of dollars and cents—supposing the Canadians of to-day to have so degenerated as to be willing to make their birthright a matter of dollars and cents—the first condition of free trade between the two countries is such as should forever prevent Canadians from acceding to it as a mere matter of business. That condition necessarily is that duties on imports from all other countries must be made exactly similar in the two countries uniting. As the policy of the United States is protective, not commercial, and as the United States is much the larger people, Canada could only expect that it would practically have to adopt such tariff as the United States might choose. That is free trade with the United States means the cutting off of trade with the rest of the world. Not only so but it would mean such an adjustment of the tariff by the money kings of the United States as should best tend to bring Canadian business of all kinds into the hands of the aforesaid money kings, so that whatever profits might be made on Canadian business would be drawn to New York. To be cut off from trade with the

rest of the world would be rather too high a price to pay for allowing the wealthy corporations of the United States to drain our country of the profits on its business. The idea that free trade with the United States would open markets for Canada's chief products which do not now exist is supreme nonsense. Of all Canada's exports except lumber and fish, the United States exports as well, and it is only and can only be in case of the Canadian product being superior to that of the United States that the latter country furnishes a market; in which case the superiority of the Canadian product will find it as sure and probably a better market elsewhere. In the case of lumber so far from desiring the free export of that product to the United States Canada places an export duty on it, and in the case of fish it is for the people interested to say whether, aside from commercial union, the free markets of the United States for their products would recompense them for the destruction of the industry by the fishermen of the United States; the desire to pirate on Canadian fishing grounds being the first cause of the wish for commercial union on the part of that country. It may be admitted that Canada has not made the best use of its privilege of framing its own tariff allowed it by Britain; it must be admitted that the cry of the necessity of assimilating our tariff to that of our neighbors is the foundation of the cry for commercial union; but it does not follow that Canada should hand over to a rival and openly hostile power the right which she has misused and which in the hands of that power would complete the work which the national policy commenced and bring the producer of Canada absolutely under the capitalist of New York. Freedom to trade with whoever of the hundreds of millions of people in the world will trade with her is what Canada requires, not restriction to the trade of sixty millions who have everything to sell and nothing to buy. Under free trade Great Britain has become the greatest manufacturing country in the world, it is the greatest commercial country in the world, it is the richest country in the world, proving that there are circumstances in which free trade conduces to the national welfare. It is for Canadians to say if the circumstances of Canada, which events have proved are not adapted to a protective policy, will be better suited by an increase of protection through commercial union with the United States or by reverting to the first rule of ordinary business life by buying in the cheapest and selling in the dearest market that can be found, and at the same time keeping the management of our own business in our own hands. Commercial union as proposed by Mr. Wiman would simply mean commercial robbery, which is and can be the only reason why it is advocated by that gentleman, the disciple of Jay Gould. Men do not gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles. The interests of the renegade and patriot are not alike. Mr. Wiman and his pamphlet are prima facie evidence of the strongest kind against commercial union.

#### BLACKSMITH CARRIAGE SHOP.

At Edmonton ferry landing, south side, opposite the fort. The undersigned having secured the services of a first-class General Blacksmith and Machinist is now prepared to do all sorts of work in these lines on the shortest notice. Also on hand a complete stock of patent wheels, spokes, fellows, axles, shafts, tongues, reaches, plow beams and handles, neck yokes and whipple trees, etc. Orders for carriage building and repairing promptly attended to.

JOHN WALTER.

#### P. DALY,

BANKER.

Drafts issued and collections made. Office, P. Daly & Co's Drug Store, Edmonton.

#### EDMONTON & CALGARY STAGE.

Making fortnightly trips between the above places. Fare \$10.00. Express 5 cents per lb. All goods addressed in my care will be promptly and carefully forwarded and all express charges paid.

W. J. GRAHAM.

#### NEW GOODS.

Just opened out, a fine lot of New Goods, including a choice assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES

Of all kinds for Men, Women and Children.

MEN'S SOFT FELT HATS.

In drab, black and white.

A LOT OF COW BOY HATS.

BOYS' HATS & YOUTHS' HATS.

MENS' DRESS SHIRTS,

Every variety.

BOYS' & YOUTHS' SUMMER SUITS,

Very cheap.

MENS' RIDING PANTS & WATERPROOF

COATS.

Also a lot of HARDWARE, such as Nails,

Tar Paper, Door Locks and Hinges, Axes and

Handles, Garden Rakes and Hoes, Spades

and Shovels, Wringers and Churns, the best

made.

These goods have all been marked low to

suit the times and the prices cannot fail to

please all.

Am now selling off the balance of Men's

Suits and Pants at near cost to make room

for others to arrive soon. Suits for \$8; good

pants \$2.

JOHN A. McDOUGALL.

#### NORRIS & CAREY,

Beg to inform their customers that they have opened a

WHOLESALE & JOBBING ESTABLISHMENT,

And are prepared to offer goods at

PRICES HITHERTO UNKNOWN

In Edmonton.

Give us a call and satisfy yourselves.

NORRIS & CAREY,  
St. Albert Road.

BOOTS

&

SHOES.

ALBERTA

BOOT AND SHOE

HOUSE.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

STEWART & BANNERMAN



## PARLIAMENTARY ITEMS.

FRIDAY, June 3.

On the item in the estimates of \$40,000 in pensions payable on account of the rebellion of '85 to militiamen, volunteers and scouts, Cartwright asked why a pension of \$730 a year was paid to the father of Lieut. Swinford of the 90th and only \$250 to the mother of Capt. Brown of Boulton's scouts. Caron said he did not know.

Muloch asked why Mrs. Delaney received a pension of \$400 a year and Mrs. Gouinlock received nothing. Caron said that was a matter pertaining to the Indian department.

In debate on the item of \$11,000 for Intercolonial railway extensions Watson said: "You are bonusing a railway to run through the United States to compete with the Intercolonial which is the property of the government of Canada, but you will not allow Manitoba a competing line. We are actually paying more for carrying wheat, which is a lower class of freight than flour, from Winnipeg to Port Arthur, about 450 miles, than is paid for carrying flour from St. Thomas to Halifax, a distance of about 1,300 or 1,400 miles. You compel the whole of Canada to pay for carrying wheat at a loss over the Intercolonial railway, and you compel the people of Manitoba and the North-West to pay excessive freights over a monopoly road not belonging to the country at all."

MONDAY, June 6.

Haggart introduced a bill to extend the time for the completion of the Manitoba Southwestern railway.

Sir John Macdonald moved the concurrence of the house in the address to Her Majesty adopted by the Senate. Laurier seconded.

The report of the commissioner of police was presented.

In reply to Mallory White said that 19 colonization companies had not yet surrendered their contracts to the government. No money had yet been received from them this year but "in settlement of these lands we are taking back lands instead."

Dawson asked that historical names of places in Canada be not changed at the whim of the government surveyors. White promised to attend to the matter.

TUESDAY, June 7.

In reply to Amyot, who spoke in French, Chapleau said: "My hon. friend perhaps knows that there have been not only obstacles, but impediments and even prohibitions to procuring immigration from the province of Quebec to the North-West. Those who have placed their veto in opposition to the colonization of the North-West from the Province of Quebec know better probably than I do, or my hon. friend does, the reason why they did it. Perhaps my hon. friend knows, and if he does not I can tell him, that it was stated in a good many parts of Quebec that it would not be correct to depopulate dioceses in that province even for the North-West."

A number of items of the estimates were passed, including that of \$1,000,000 for the Sault St. Marie canal.

WEDNESDAY, June 8.

The bill respecting the Edmonton & Saskatchewan Land company was read a third time and passed.

A long discussion took place on a motion in favor of prohibition by Jamieson, seconded by Fisher. Adjourned until Monday, June 12th.

FRIDAY, June 10.

Petitions were received for amendments to the law of libel and also for amendments to the North-West Lands Act.

Davin, speaking on White's bill to extend the right of second homesteading, pointed out that as proposed by the minister the old country immigrant who came to get the advantage of a second homestead when the privilege was allowed would be debarred from securing the promised advantage. The man who had not been promised a second homestead as an inducement to settle would get it and the man who had been promised one would not. He hoped that in accordance with the numerous petitions forwarded from the North-West settlers residence of families would be allowed to count as residence of self.

Charlton asserted that the reserved lands of the North-West were the cause of its comparatively slow settlement. The United States allowed a homestead of eighty acres anywhere inside the railway belt or 160 anywhere outside. He had full and free choice of the whole country. He would move that homestead entry be allowed on any land open for sale or settlement.

White said the principle had been adopted of granting lands to railways in alternate townships and probably in the government townships every quarter section would be open for homesteading. Owing to circumstances not under government control many farmers were unable to pay for their pre-emptions. The bill proposed to open these to actual homesteading.

Watson thought the homesteader should be allowed full choice of the country but not the purchaser. So much land at present held by purchasing speculators was retarding the development of the country. The price of pre-emptions were too high. Dry wood should be allowed settlers free. He

was glad to have abandoned pre-emptions opened for homesteading and would like to allow settlers to take them as second homesteads.

Daly agreed that the price of pre-emptions should be lowered to \$1. Also that settlers should be allowed fallen timber free. Persons who had taken 80 acres as a homestead should be allowed 160.

Perley said that 160 acres was not a large enough homestead. In the treeless region farmers should be allowed to pay for their pre-emptions by tree culture. The idea of taking a farmer's pre-emption from him because he cannot pay for it at the end of six months cannot fail to be disastrous to the country.

Cartwright asked the price of pre-emptions. He thought \$2.50 in and south of the railway belt and \$2.00 north to high. As railway grants on which it was proposed to charge \$1 an acre had been reduced to nothing the settler's land might well be reduced from \$2.50 to \$1.

Daly did not agree that a homestead should be 320 acres.

White said that the duty on fallen timber was only 15 cents a cord.

Watson proposed to move for a settler homesteading his pre-emption.

White said rather than allow that he would withdraw the bill.

Watson argued that people who homesteaded under government promise of a railway, which had not been accorded them, should have their land at lower rates.

Charlton charged that by charging double the United States price of \$1.25 for pre-emptions the government was retarding settlement.

White would not discuss a reduction in the price of pre-emptions.

Mills argued that the revenue collected in customs duties per family of settlers was very much greater than the interest on the price of lands sold, therefore if it was necessary to give all lands free to induce settlement it would be profitable to do so.

Perley said the bad seasons were to blame not the government policy.

Clayes hoped the government would listen to the North-West members. It was better to err on the side of generosity to the settler.

Daly argued that the government policy was not chargeable with the comparative lack of progress in the North-West.

Charlton took issue with White and Daly on the comparative liberality of the Canadian and United States homestead laws.

Ross said the lack of North-West progress was due to four bad harvests, not to the character of the land laws.

Charlton made a forcible attack on the North-West members for aspersing their region in order to shield the government. He alluded to the agricultural products seen at Calgary last fall, specially mentioning the articles of the Edmonton exhibit, and held that there was most ample proof that the country from Red river to the Rockies and from the United States boundary to Peace river was not in fault.

Macdowell agreed with Ross that bad seasons were partly to blame, partly the immigrating classes in the old country had not money to come on, and partly because "we cannot expect immigration to increase in our North-West until it begins to decrease in the western states of America, because they naturally have the first draw on the immigrating public of the mother country." He did not believe there was a single settler in the Saskatchewan district who could not pay for his pre-emption within three months.

Tisdale said the tendency in the United States was to restrict not modify the land laws and we should follow their example.

Patterson gave a sarcastic address on the position taken by the North-West members.

White defended the comparative liberality of the Canadian laws, by comparing the Northern Pacific land grant with the North-West.

Ross during a general discussion said that by the statement of 1885 there were 33,618 Canadians in Dakota.

Davin proposed an amendment allowing homestead duties to be performed by a settler's family.

White would not consider the proposition for a moment.

MONDAY, June 13.

Petitions were received from North-West settlers for changes in the homestead act, and from the Indians of Grand River praying for release from the provisions of the electoral franchise act.

The Alberta & Athabasca railway bill was passed with amendments by the Senate.

Cargill's amendment to Jamieson's motion that the Canadian temperance act should be repealed was voted down by 145 to 28. Girouard's amendment that beer, wine, cider, etc., be exempted from the operations of the act was voted down by 136 to 47, and the main motion was defeated by 112 to 70.

Macdowell introduced his bill respecting local government in the North-West, providing that instead of electoral districts being set apart the whole territory should be divided into eighteen electoral districts represented by one member each and a nine-

teenth Calgary, represented by two members; that there should be only four nominated members, of whom Judges Richardson and Macleod should be the only present ones retained; and that the term of membership of the council should be three years instead of two.

TUESDAY, June 16.

Petitions were received from North-West settlers praying for changed conditions of homestead entry etc.

A number of items of the estimates were passed.

## ROSS BROS.

DEALERS IN

SHELF AND BUILDING HARDWARE,

STOVES, PRESSED AND PIECED TINWARE,

SPADES, SHOVELS, HAY & MANURE FORKS,

SCYTHES AND GRAIN CRADLES,

PAINTS AND OILS.

MACHINE OILS, GLASS, PUTTY.

BUILDING PAPER,

BROWN, TARKED AND OAK GRAINED.

Granite Ironware, Nails, Bar Iron, Rope, Pitch and Oakum.

BINDING TWINE.

Wood Pails, Wash Tubs, Butter Tubs, Butter Bowls, Churns, Moulds Etc.

GUNS AND AMMUNITION.

Manufacturers of Tin, Copper and Sheet Ironware, Eave Troughing, Etc.

## JUST ARRIVED

FROM MONTREAL

A LARGE STOCK OF

HATS, HATS, HATS,

PRINTS,

DRESS GOODS.

GROCERIES, OATMEAL, ETC.

AT

BROWN & CURRY'S.

## LAFFERTY & SMITH,

BANKERS:

CALGARY, EDMONTON, REGINA AND MOOSEJON.

Drafts issued on and collections made at all available points.

Sterling and Domestic Exchanges bought and sold.

Half-breed and Soldier's Scrip and Indian Department Vouchers bought at highest market price.

Farmers and others can effect a large saving when paying for their pre-emptions or when taking up new lands, through us—for particulars apply to,

P. Q. GRAY,  
Manager.

## PROFESSIONAL.

D. R. H. C. WILSON, Physician & Surgeon. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H. B. Co. reserve, Edmonton.

WATSON & CONNOR,

BARRISTERS, ADVOCATES, &c. GEORGE A. WATSON. C. H. CONNOR, M. A.

ROBERT STRACHAN, Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public and Conveyancer, Edmonton, Alberta. Office, Main street, Edmonton, opposite Fraser Avenue.

H. L. MCINNIS, M. D., C. M.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Office next door north of Jasper House.

D. R. J. H. TOFIELD,

St. George's Hospital, London, Temporary residence and consulting room, second log house east of Mr. Cameron's store.

DAVIS & COSTIGAN, Barristers, Advocates and Conveyancers. Money to loan. Government departmental work strictly attended to. Offices over Thomson Bros' Book Store, Calgary, N.W.T. E. P. DAVIS, J. R. COSTIGAN.

W. WILSON,

DENTIST, CALGARY. Rooms over J. S. Gibb & Co's store. Entrance at side door opposite Roller Skating Rink.

SHAW & PRINCE,

BARRISTERS, ADVOCATES, ETC., AVOCATS, SOLICITEURS, ETC., Edmonton, Alberta, N. W. T. CHARLES L. SHAW. ANTONIO PRINCE.

## HOTELS.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

ROYAL HOTEL, RILEY & MARTIN, Proprietors. The Royal still continues to be the leading hotel in Calgary and no expense or pains on the part of the proprietors will be spared to keep it so. Table First-Class. Public patronage respectfully solicited.

EDMONTON HOTEL the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS Proprietor.

HOTEL DU CANADA.

W. Lloyd begs to announce to his friends and customers that he has rented the above hotel, Main street, Edmonton. First class accommodation for the travelling public. Good stabling attached. Choice cigars and summer drinks etc., always on hand. W. R. LLOYD, Proprietor.

KELLY HOUSE.—North side Main street, Edmonton, Alberta, N. W. T.

This well known establishment continues to furnish first class accommodation to travellers and the public generally. The cuisine is under the management of Mr. F. Pagerie, whose skill in his department is well known in Manitoba and the North-West. Good stabling and livery attached. Every attention paid to the requirements of guests. L. KELLY, Proprietor.

## BUSINESS.

P. BYRNES.—Boots and Shoes made to order. Main Street Edmonton. Opposite BULLOCK'S office.

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.—Near Norris & Carey's store, Edmonton. Horse-shoeing and General Jobbing. Terms cash. EDMUND LYONS.

LIVERY, FEED, and SALE STABLES. Potatoes, Oats, and all kinds of Feed kept constantly on hand for sale. M. McCULLAY, Main Street, Edmonton.

MONEY TO LOAN.

The undersigned has a limited amount of money to loan on good security. GEO. A. WATSON.

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and dispatch. Office and shop, Main st. Edmonton.

J. F. SMITH.—LIVERY, FEED & SALE STABLES. In rear of Sanderson & Leoby's Blacksmith Shop, Main street, Edmonton. Oats and feed constantly on hand. Good drivers to let at any hour. Also a few head of oxen for sale—or will exchange for grain. Stabling in connection with Kelly's hotel.



# GENERAL.

Hallem, the Toronto wool merchant, is buying in Manitoba.

The Winnipeg Siftings editor is up for libelling H. J. Macdonald.

The Northern Pacific is bridging the Red river at Grand Forks, Dakota.

Emperor William of Germany has to be lifted from bed to chair and back again.

The Calgary Tribune reports depredations on cattle at Fish creek by the Blackfeet.

The telegraph superintendent wants hay put up at the offices between here and Pitt.

The oil well at Lake Dauphin, Manitoba, is down 210 feet—with very favorable indications.

It is proposed to introduce a new breed of French horses into Quebec called the Boulonnais.

The first direct mail from Japan passed through Calgary on June 16th, only 16 days from Japan.

The Lethbridge coal mines have been shut down temporarily on account of a disagreement with the miners.

Hugh Ryan, of the late firm of Purcell & Ryan C. P. R. contractors, is the contractor for the Red River Valley railroad. He is connected with Haney Bros.

The Abyssinian sailed on June 20th from Vancouver to Yokohama, Japan, with a full freight and passenger list. This is the first steamer running direct between Canada and Japan.

The Calgary Herald remarks on the non-appointment of Jas. McMillan of Calgary to the shrievalty of Northern Alberta "We are in a position to state that it was through no fault or lack of exertion on the part of Mr. Davis." Although he has all the advantages of being a "wheel in the party machine" Mr. Davis' influence evidently does not weigh over a ton.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York Times, who by the way, is a brother of John and Win. Fielders of Edmonton and Calgary respectively, recently visited Ottawa to ascertain the views of the M. P.'s there assembled on the question of commercial union with the United States. The Maritime province members were nearly all in favor of it. Mr. Davis, M. P. for Alberta was interviewed and is reported as saying: "Everybody in the North-West wanted commercial union and wanted it at once. The people considered the States their natural market; they said so and wouldn't desist until their words had the desired effect. Ontario was too far off, and, like the people of Manitoba, those of the North-West Territories wanted the closest commercial union with their American neighbors." If Mr. Davis will kindly explain what particular North-West product except Lethbridge coal, which he won't allow to be carried there, could find a market in the States he will confer a favor.

# METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, July 2nd, 1887. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max	Min.
Saturday,	60	28
Sunday,	59	38
Monday,	70	43
Tuesday,	74	39
Wednesday,	68	49
Thursday,	73	39
Friday,	74	46

Barometer rising, 27.560. Rainfall 1 1/2 inches

# THE STARR KIDNEY PILL.

A permanent sure cure for diseases, disorders and ailments of the kidneys, bladder and urinary secretory system, or attendant complaints—causing pain in small of back, sides, etc., producing urinary disorders such as too frequent, scanty, difficult or copious micturition, inability of retention and sedimentary urine. The pad cures Bright's disease, diabetes, dropsy, gravel, catarrh of the bladder and passages, nervous debility, etc. Also Dr. LeDuc's periodical pills.

Pads and Pills for sale by

P. DALY & Co., Agents, Edmonton.

# WALL PAPER AND BORDERING.

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES AND TURPENTINE. Whiting, Glue, and Dry Colors. Whitewash and Paint Brushes. Concentrated Lye and Washing Crystal. Condition Powder—Own make. Axle Grease, Castor Oil for buggies. Machine Oil, Neat's Foot Oil, etc. Soaps, Perfumery, Flesh Brushes and Turkish Bath Towels, Sponges, Brushes and Combs. Patent Medicines, Stationery, Diaries 1887. School Books, Fancy Goods, Pure Drugs and Spices.

Physician's Prescriptions and Family Recipes prepared at all hours.

PHIL. DALY & CO.,

Chemists and Druggists.

# FRESH FRUIT.

GINGER BEER,  
GINGER ALE and  
ICE CREAM  
LAUDER'S BAKERY, FRASER AVENUE.

# POLICE SUPPLIES.

TENDERS for the delivery of  
300 TONS OF COAL.

At the Police Barracks, Battleford, to be delivered on or before the

1ST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1887,

And

HAY FOR FORT SASKATCHEWAN AND EDMONTON.

Particulars of which can be obtained at the office, Fort Saskatchewan, will be received by the undersigned up to

NOON ON THE 12TH DAY OF JULY, 1887.

The parties to whom the contracts are awarded must find satisfactory security, and execute such formal contract as may be required.

The name of the article tendered for must be marked on the envelope, and be sent by mail or delivered personally at the office, Fort Saskatchewan.

Tenders will be considered for quantities not less than 50 tons of hay.

N. B.—The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

A. H. GRIESBACH,  
Supt.,

Commanding Edmonton District.

# FOR SALE.

THE CHIPMAN HORSE RANCHE  
AT CALGARY, N. W. T.

650 HORSES.

Including 13 Percheron Stallions, five of which are pure bred—the finest specimens of the race to be found.

About 150 Young Foals 1/2's, 3/4's, 3/8's, and pure bred Percherons.

A number of selected Percheron mares, selected Oregon mares and a large number personally selected in Montana.

The young stock, 1's, 2's and 3 years old are nearly all graded Percherons of great promise. Every care was exercised in breeding to classify the mares so as to attain best results.

Everything in the herd, excepting one small lot, broken to halter.

About all the mares now being bred to pure bred Percheron stallions.

35 COWS, HEIFERS AND CALVES.

Some nearly pure Short-horn.

Waggons, Harness, Cheyenne Saddles, Bridles, Pack Saddles, Biting and Breaking Gear, Implements, Carpenters Tools, Fire Proof Safe, Letter Press etc., etc. and all equipments of a first class ranche.

1280 acres of the best land—all newly fenced, beautifully situated in a bend of the Elbow river, 4 1/2 miles from Calgary, (daily trains east and west), a fine spring on the highest part which can be made to irrigate the whole property by merely plowing furrows. Four log houses and the best and most convenient stable, paddocks and corals in Alberta. Everything about the property in thorough repair.

This is the largest and certainly the most valuable herd of horses offered for sale in Canada.

The whole will be sold by Public Auction beginning MONDAY, AUGUST 1ST, next. Send for free Catalogue giving number and detailed description of each animal. Catalogues will be ready about middle July. Sale positive.

No postponement on account of weather. For further particulars apply to

C. E. HARRIS,  
Calgary, N. W. T. June 1887. Manager.

# READ THIS!

We have added to our stock of Jewellery a fine line of

STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS

and would be pleased to have the public call and see our goods and be informed of prices. We shall endeavour to keep the latest Publications, Books, Comic Papers, Winnipeg Free Press and others every mail.

All kinds of Watches and Jewellery repaired and Guaranteed.

E. RAYMER, & CO

STATIONERS AND JEWELLERS.

N. B.—We have in 100 Jubilee Flags for the 21st.

# LOST.

Small Lady's Watch, (Silver) between E. Raymer's store and Lauder's Bakery. Finder will be rewarded by leaving it at P. Daly & Co.'s Drug Store.

# LOST

On the night of the 21st between the Methodist church and the H. B. Fort, a lady's Circular Cashmere Cloak with dark fur collar. Finder is requested to leave it at the BULLETIN office.

# IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction near W. J. Walker's store on Fraser Avenue, Edmonton on SATURDAY next, the 2ND OF JULY the following:

ONE CANADIAN BROOD MARE.

FOUR NATIVE HORSES, Saddle or Driving.

ONE FOUR YEAR OLD COLT, Halter broken—very tractable.

SMALL LOT OF POULTRY, including 3 Ducks and 1 Drake.

ONE SET HEAVY BREECHING, for Double Harness.

ONE SET LIGHT DRIVING HARNESS.

ONE BREECH-LOADING SHOT GUN, (Mortimer & Son, Edinburgh.)

ONE RELOADING APPARATUS, complete with Cap-extractor Rimmer, Etc.

Further particulars next BULLETIN.

Parties wishing to put anything in this sale should see me before Saturday next.

G. A. BLAKE,  
Auctioneer.

# WE FEAR ON FOE.

If bargains you would like to get To visit Old Log Cabin, don't forget, For Quality and Prices Low you bet They Can't be Downed.

A. Macdonald & Co.'s is the Spot When Bargains you can get red hot While Calgary houses beat us not—

For Bargains we can rival any.

Why do we offer Good so Cheap? Because we are buying for Cash. Money is scarce and times hard down East and we can dictate our own prices.

Call, Examine, and you are bound to purchase.

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# THE WELL-BRED CANADIAN STALLION.

PRIDE OF THE WEST.

Will take the following route this season:

MONDAY—Noon at Hemmick's Palace Hotel, Fort Saskatchewan; night at the Half-Way House.

TUESDAY—Noon at John Fraser's, Lower Settlement; night at J. F. Smith's, Edmonton.

WEDNESDAY—Noon at John Ashen's, South side; night at Jas. McKernan's, South side.

THURSDAY—Noon at E. & S. Land Co's, barn; night at John T. Turner's, Clover Bar.

FRIDAY—Will proceed to his home stand (Wm. Walker's) where he will remain until Monday morning.

Terms—\$5, \$8, and \$10.

We have a good pasture with spring creek in it, well fenced. Any parties not using their mares may send them down and they will be attended to free of charge.

F. & A. ADAMSON,  
Proprietors.

W. WALKER,  
Manager.

YOUNG BALLENTINE,

THOROUGHbred ROADSTER.

MONDAY—Noon at his own stable, St. Albert; night at Geo. Long's, Sturgeon River.

TUESDAY—Noon at Smith's Livery Stable, Edmonton; night at K. Macdonald's, Edmonton.

WEDNESDAY—Noon at A. McKinlay's, South Side; night at J. Ashen's, South Side.

THURSDAY—Noon at D. E. Noyes', St. Albert road; night at his own stable, where he will remain until Monday-  
afternoon.

Terms, \$6, \$10 and \$15.

MALONEY BROS.  
Proprietors.

PLASTERING and Cement Work, Plain and Ornamental, Hard sand or plaster of Paris finish. Call and examine our prices our aim being to give satisfaction at the lowest cost. Office and yard Fraser avenue.

WILLIAM JOHNSTONE  
DOUGLAS PETRIK.

ROYAL MAIL AND STAGE LINE

R making weekly trips between Calgary and Edmonton. Leaves Calgary every Thursday morning, making close connection with the train which leaves Winnipeg on the preceding Monday morning, and arrives at Edmonton on the following Monday evening.

Leaves Edmonton on Thursday morning and arrives at Calgary on the following Monday.

Passage \$25; 50 lbs. baggage free. Express matter addressed in care of the undersigned will be forwarded without delay, and the advance charges paid by us. Rates, 10 cts. a pound from Calgary. LEESON & SCOTT, mail contractors, Calgary.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

If you want to be up to the times and save useless outlay in wages and mending old rat-traps of machines, buy from us THE FIRST AND ONLY GENUINE ALL STEEL BINDER made in Canada. The Toronto Mower, The Massey Harvester, The Sharpe's Rake. We will now book orders for above and for the Finest Binding Twine Manufactured, up till 1st of May next. You should see our new prices and order at once to ensure delivery. We will agree to cancel any order for harvesting machinery, should purchasers' crop be destroyed before time for cutting.

BLAKE & KNOWLES.

MENS' READY-MADE SUITS.

I am now selling off my entire stock of the above at greatly reduced prices, and in view of the immediate arrival of my Scotch Tweeds, Worsted Coatings, Molekins and Corduroys, etc., from England, I will not at present renew this line of goods.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, PRINTS, &c.

I have just made a still further sweeping reduction in the price of these that can hardly fail to secure their immediate sale.

MILLINERY, FANCY GOODS & UNDERCLOTHING.

In this line ladies will find every variety to please and suit them here.

FURNITURE, HOUSE FURNISHINGS, CROCKERY.

Parties furnishing should call and examine my stock of the above, which for cheapness and quality are unsurpassed in the North-West. It comprises Panel Beds, Mattresses (wool and wave wire springs) Lounges, Rocking Chairs, Common Chairs, Tables, Cradles, Etc. Also Tapestry and Lace Curtains, Rugs, Matting, Wax Cloth, Carpets, Table Covers, Etc., Etc.

In Crockery my stock is very complete.

Terms Strictly CASH.

W. JOHNSTONE WALKER,  
Direct Importer of English Goods.

# DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Take notice that the partnership heretofore subsisting between George P. Sanderson and Edward Looby, under the name, style and firm of Sanderson & Looby as General Blacksmiths, carrying on business at Edmonton in Alberta Territory, has been this day dissolved by mutual agreement.

All parties indebted to the late firm of Sanderson & Looby will please call and settle same within thirty days from this date with said George P. Sanderson. After the expiration of the said thirty days all outstanding accounts will be placed in the hands of an Advocate for immediate collection without further notice.

Accounts against the said firm of Sanderson & Looby are to be rendered within thirty days to the said George P. Sanderson.

Dated at Edmonton this 24th day of June, A. D. 1887.

Witness: GEO. P. SANDERSON,  
C. H. CONNOR, EDWARD LOOBY.